U.S. Robotics®

SUPPLEMENT
COURIER HIGH SPEED MODEMS

REDIALING THE LAST DIALED NUMBER

The Courier is now equipped with a redial buffer. This buffer is in addition to the command buffer that is also used in redialing (see the Redialing section in the manual, beginning on Page 6-6).

Like the command buffer, the redial buffer clears when you power off or reset the modem. When you instruct the modem to dial a phone number, the modem stores all of the dialed digits and modifiers in the redial buffer. When you send a subsequent Dial command, the modem clears the old number and stores the new number as it dials.

The string may be up to 36 characters in length, and consist of any valid combination of Dial options —0123456789*# , ; " ! @ PTWR. To dial the number in the redial buffer, that is, to redial, type:

ATDL <Enter>

To have the modem display the number that is in the redial buffer, type either of the following:

ATDL? <Enter> ATI4 <Enter>

Note that if the phone number includes an alphabetical string following, or enclosed in, quotation marks, the modem converts the letters to digits before storing the string. For example, "DIAL USR or "DIAL USR" is stored as 3425 877.

If you are going to power off the modem or reset it, and want to save the number that is in the redial buffer, you can store the number in nonvolatile memory (NRAM). Use the same command format used to write phone numbers to NRAM. Define which position (0-3) the number is to occupy and specify L (last dialed number) for the phone number string, as in this example:

AT &Z2 = L <Enter>

If you've already stored a Dial string at the selected position, the modem overwrites the old string with the new one.

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DTE RATE SHIFTING

Some of the following information may already be in your user's manual or, if your Courier modem is a stand-alone (not installed in a personal computer), in the Addendum that comes with the manual.

Operators at some installations, such as Bulletin Boards, find it useful to combine variable and fixed DTE rates because they take calls from a wide range of modems with diverse capabilities. Having the modem automatically switch between variable and fixed DTE rates allows flexibility in accommodating callers with slower, sometimes older modems and callers whose modems are capable of higher speeds and greater throughput.

Combining fixed and variable DTE rates only applies to Answer mode. It requires software that is customized to shift up to a high DTE rate in response to specific result codes. There are two optional methods, as follows.

&B2 — Setting the modem to &B2 forces the modem to shift up to a fixed, high DTE rate (9600, 19.2K or 38.4K bps) when answering ARQ (error-controlled) calls, and to follow the link rate when answering non-ARQ calls. This method requires the &A1 or &A2 setting, so that the modem returns ARQ CONNECT result codes. Unlike the S27 method, below, this feature allows a fixed, higher DTE rate for 1200- and 2400-bps calls that are under error control.

To implement &B2, set your software to the desired high fixed DTE rate — 9600, 19.2K or 38.4K bps — and then send the modem the command AT&B2&W. If the Courier makes an ARQ connection, it checks the rate stored in NRAM (the rate at which you sent the last AT . . . &W string) and shifts up to that rate. If the connection is not under error control (non-ARQ), the modem acts as though it were set to &B0.

S27, bits 6 and 7 —This enables a fixed rate for calls above 2400 bps, and variable rates for calls at 2400 bps and below. This feature was implemented after the stand-alone Courier modem manual went to press: Register S27 is documented in the Addendum that comes with that modem manual. If your Courier is an internal PC modem, Register S27 is documented in Appendix B of the manual.